A STRANGE STORY.

Two Ill-Matched Women Claiming to Be Man and Wife.

INFATUATION OF A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

A Series of Misfortunes With a Semi-Tragic End.

ALDENVILLE, Wayne county, PA., }

For several years a couple have lived as man and wife, in the woods near this place, under the name of iMr. and Mrs. Joseph Israel Lobdell. Strange as it may eem, they are both women, the one claiming now to be a husband paving been married and is the mother of a child, now grown to womanhood. The "wife" is an educated woman, who still, at times, exhibits traces of a culture that is strangely antagonistic to the pariah life she has led for years. The story of this ingular pair, told without the slightest embellishment of fancy, is one whose extroardinary detail has no parallel in this country, and is an apt illustration of the saying that "Truth is stranger than fletion." HISTORY OF THE "HUSBAND."

About forty years ago a man named Lobdell settled with his wife in the lumber regions of the Delaware Valley, then much of it a great wilderness. Soon af-Serward a child was born to them, and, being a girl, shey named it lucy Ann. This child grew up amid the rough influences of the lumber camps and became used to all the ways of the lumbermen. She learned to chop logs, shoot and fish, and oftentimes shared the privations of the camp with the men. She became such an expert with the rifle that none of the woods men were her match. She hunted alone in the days at a time, killing deer and other game.
When she was eighteen years old she was married to a man named Henry Slater, a raitsman who had come into her neighborhood from somewhere up the river. She bore him a child a year afterward, but he was a worthless fellow, and not long after the birth of his child Slater deserted both it and its young mother, leaving them in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Slater was obliged to go with her child to her parents' home. The old folks were poor, and soon began to complain of the increased burden that was placed upon them. As and been enfeebled by the birth of the child, she made ap her mind to relieve her parents of her support. She discarded the apparel of her sex, and donning was not seen or heard of for a year, when she appeared again at her native settlement. She was bronzed by xposure, and all trace of femininity was gone. She left some money with ber father and went away again. For seven years she roamed the mountains of Delsware, Sullivan and Ulster in New York State, and Pike. Wayne and Monroe in this State. She lived in cabins which she built at different points and appeared only at the settlements to dispose of skins or game or obtain ammunition and supplies.

In a book entitled "The Life and Adventures of Lucy Ann Lobdeli, the Female Hunter of Long Eddy," written by herself after relinquishing her wild life, many thrilling incidents are related that occurred in her experience in the woods. Among these are the details of a hand-to-hand contest with a panther, which attacked her after she had wounded it near Mongaup Pond, in Sullivan county. She killed the animal, but received such injuries that she was unable to get away from her cabin, which chanced to be mear, for several days. One time she shot a huge ck bear after a long and fatiguing tramp. The bear raised on its haunches and started for her with distended jaws. Feeling that she was too much worn with per tramp to brave the fury of the bear at close duriers, she can to a small tree near by, intending to climb beyond reach of the wounded animal. She siasped her arms about the tree and fainted away. When she recovered consciousness she was still clasping the tree. Recalling the circumstances that preceded her running for the tree she looked about her. About ten feet away the bear lay stretched on the ground dead. Her hall had entered its vitals and done its work before the animal reached her. One winter the snow was so deep in the woods that she was unable to leave her cabin (in the northern part of Sullivan county) any distance from December to March, living on game that she had fortunately hung up.

The book recording these incidents is a literary curlesty and is very rare, only a few copies being extant. The events in the life of the writer that occurred after it was written, however, are still more strange.

After living in the wilderness for seven years Mrs. Slater, broken in mind and body, returned to her old home and resumed lemale apparel. Her child had been placed in the Poorhouse at Delhi, Delaware county. When Lucy was married she was considered the hand-somest woman in the region. The life she subsectioned quarters, she ran to a small tree near by, intending to

when Lucy was married she was considered the handsomest woman in the region. The life she subsequently led destroyed her beauty, leaving only traces
of what she had been. For some time after returning
home she wandered about the valley, and at last, semifinance and leeble in body, she was placed in the Poorhouse, where her child had preceded ner. Shortly
after Mrs. Slater took up her aboue in the Delhi
County House, a prominent farmer of Damascus township, Wayne county, Pa., being in Delhi, saw Mary,
the daughter of the female hunter, then a promising
child, eight years old, and took her home with him to
live in his family. The singular events that beteil her
in tubsequent years will be related in their place in
this sketch. Her mother remained in the Poorhouse.

Story of THE WIPE.

In the summer of 1868 there slighted from a railway
train on the Eric Railway, at Lordvile, Delaware
county, N. Y., an attractive looking woman, about
twenty years of age. She was well dressed and ladylike, but had been compelled to leave the train as she
had no money to pay her fare further. She said that
her name was Marie Louise Wisson, the daughter of
respectable people in Massachusetts by the name of
Perry. Against hor parents' will she had eloped with
a young man named James Wisson a few months before and married him. They had been living in Jersey
City, whence he had ran away with the daughter of
their landiady, whose name was Hall, Wisson had
been in the employ of the Eric Railway Company,
and the deserted wife thought that she might
learn something of the whereabouts of the
guilty pair by travelling over the road,
her money gave out and she could go no further. The
annorthment was given shelter, but, failing sick
with lever, was removed to the Poorhouse at Delhi, Her money gave out and she could go no further. The unfortunate woman was given shelter, but, failing sick with lever, was removed to the Poorhouse at Delhi, She in time recovered her health and beama acquainted with Lucy Ann Slater. Between these two unfortunates a strange affection sprang un and the younger of the two, restored to health, with beauty, education and a good home to return to if she chose, refused to leave the atmshouse, but became the constant companion of her laded, deranged and uncouth sister in misfortune. In the spring of 1869 both Mrs. Wisson and Mrs. Stater were found musing from the Poorhouse, and nothing was seen or heard of them for years.

Poorhouse, and nothing was seen or heard of them for years.

THE STRANGE PAIR.

In the full of 1869 there appeared in the viliage of Canadensis, Monroe county, Pa., a tail, gaunt, ragged man, and a woman dressed in mean garments. The man wore ho hat to cover his mass of matted hair. He carried on his shoulder a long-barrelled gan. The woman's clothing was dirty, and torn by brush and hrier. By a rope the man led a half-grown bear cub. Their appearance created a great sensation in the viliage. They announced themselvos as the Rev. Joseph Brael Lobdell and wife. They were preaching, they said, the gospel of a new dispensation. The man delivered meaningless and biasphemous harangues, until the strange pair were driven from the place. For two years, however, they roamed about the heighborhood, living in caves and hanters' cabins in the winter, until they were at last complained of as a nuisance, and were arrested and lodged in just in Stroudsburg. While incarcerated there the discovery was made that Joseph Israel Lobdell was a woman, and who and what the singular pair were was ascertained about the same time. Poormaster Hiller, of Monroe county, accordingly returned them to the poor authorities of belaware county. N. Y., and they again took up their quarters in the county house at Delh.

A CURIOUS KPISODE.

ingly returned them to the poor authorities of belaware sounty. N. Y., and they again took up ther quarters in the county house at Delhi.

A CHRIOUS KINSONE.

Meantime Lucy Ann Slater's dauchter Mary, who had been adopted by the rich Damascus farmer, Daniel Fortnam, grew to be a young woman of considerable beauty and intelligence and naturally attracted in early she girl, but his name was none of the best in the community and his attentions were refused by Mary. She promised to be the wile of another young man living near, and Kent resolved on a most diaponical revenge, and Kent resolved on a most diaponical revenge, and the first shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1811, shouted the girl one dark stormy night in August, 1812, and in the first work harshy and noisily, and unniessnesses would smould into the machinery of State work harshy and noisily, and unniessnesses would smoulded until a breeze came to rouse the seeping embers into the worst consequences would not be insmediately apparent. A certain vindictiveness would smoulded until a breeze came to rouse the single law to the worst consequences would not he worst consequences would not be insmediately and the experien

society.

After remaining in the poorhouse at Deihi some months, Lucy Ann Slater and Mrs. Wilson again disappeared, and resorted to their old nomacic life, the former sustaining her character of husband to her companion, a relation that both lusist upon as existing. Lucy Ann, or "Joe." as she is called, has several times been in jail in Honesdale lately for vagrancy, and her companion hovers about the prison until her "husband" is released. The last time "Joe" was in jail "his" companion drew up a petition to the court, covering several pages of foolcap and written with a split stick with the juice of pokeberries, praying for "his" release. The document is proceeded in the court records and is a marvel of neat penmanship, choice diction and ingenious argument. The woman who wrote it, and who now lives the life of an outcast, in companionship with a crazy, filthy and diseased fellow being, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Femaie College. Their abods near this place is a miserable hovel in the woods. Last year both those strange creatures made the journey to the home of Mrs. Williams on's parents in Massachusetts, accomplishing the whole distance on foot. An effort was made by the relatives of the woman to place her under legal restraint, but it was unsuccessful, and the couple returned in time to their old haunts. Lucy Ann obstinately refuses to wear the apparel of her sex. The last time she was placed in juil the Sheriff's wife managed to array her in women's clothing. She subsequently tore the garments in shreds, and it was necessary to provide her with a suit of men's clothes to quiet her. The couple suffered greatly from the cold the past winter, and would have perished but for the aid of the neighboring people.

THE READING RAILROAD ENGI-NEERS.

MEMBERS OF THE DESCRIPTION LEAVING THEIR PLACES-A GENERAL STRIKE ANTICI-

On Saturday thirty-four of the 378 Brotherhood men on the Germantown and Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad left their places, seventeen having lett prior to that time. Other men were put in their places and there was no detention of trains. Division No. 71 of the Brotherhood met last night and discussed the situation. Other meetings were held to-day, and it is rumored to-night that there will be a gen-eral strike on the Germantown and Norristowa branches and siso on the main line in a few days.

branches and also on the main line in a few days.

MRETING OF ENGINERS.

The locomotive engineers had a meeting at which
350 members of the Brotherhood were present. Detogates appeared from over lorty divisions in other cities
and Canada, who promised support to the engineers of
the Reading road in case of a strike, or if they were
discharged for their connection with the Brotherhood.
Fifteen firemen, who refused to take charge of engines,
have been discharged.

POSITION OF THE NON-UNION MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Now that the fog has lifted from the recent en gineers' strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad will you be kind enough to allow us the privilege, through the HERALD, of reluting the calumnies heaped upor non-union locomotive engineers by the Grand Chief of the Locomotive Brotherhood? There are hundreds of The pronounced, successful manner in which the Boston and Maine road has been run by non-society engineers is an emphatic refutation of the slanders put upon them. The defeated strikers belonging to the Engineers' Brotherhood, who claim that their watchwords are Truth, Sobriety and Morality, must be sailly demoralized, judging from the following extract taken from the Boston Herald of a late date. It tells its own

At the time of the outbreak of the strike on the Boston and Maine road a large number of engineers and firemen in various parts of the country who were not connected with the Engineers' Krotherhood flocked to this city in expectation of being employed to fill the situations that had been vacated. Many of them were so employed, and the next move of the Brotherhood was to buy thom off. In many cases they succeeded, by promises of paying them the same wages the road was paying them and goaranteeing them pay for a certain time, in inducing them to leave the employment of the road. These men came from all parts of the country, and in many cases left good situations with the expectation of bettering themselves here. They had not firmness enough to resist the inducement of the Brotherhood and cast in their low wind them. They had not firmness enough to resist the inducement, what these inducements were may be learned to the Brotherhood and cast in their low wind them. BROTHERHOOD STATES OF THE STATES O

employment. We will use our influence to secure min a situation, and agree to take him into the Brotherhood.

February 19, cash \$10.

Instead of tuiliting this agraement these men—who, it is said, number over 100—have been paid only from \$10 to \$20 apiece, and some of them have not received anything. They have been promised from day to day that they should have their pay, but the promises have not been kept.

The foregoing exposes the true inwardness of the situation. At a public meeting in Fancuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of February 18, 1877, the Grand Chief of the Engineers' Union declared that the sole aim of his guild is to build up a better class of engineers, and not to boerce railroad companies by strikes. He also agerred that the non-union engineers employed by the Boston and Maine road were drunkards and thieves (so reported in the New York Herath of February 14), and intimated that all engineers outside of the immaculate Brotherhood were not much better. But here we see the direct offer made by the Grand Chief, the highest authority in the fraternity, of bribes to induce the same men whom he called bunkmers and theves to enter the charmed circle of his declining buil-dozing organization. The public and railroad managers can readily see whether the desire is really to create a better class of men or to buil-doza railroad companies by strikes. This is a pretty picture to look at, On the 18th of February the warlike Grand Chief publicly denouncing non-union engineers as drunkards and thieves, and on the 14th of February the railroad companies by strikes. This is a pretty picture to look at. On the 13th of February the warlike Grand Chief publicly denouncing non-union engineers as drunkards and theleves, and on the 14th of February the lamb-like Grand Chief begging, buying and trying to seduce the same men into joining the almost played out Brotherhood in the hope thereby of beating the Boston and Maine Railroad. Events occurring since the 12th of February prove that the institution is a vulnerable uffair, and that the day for browbeating non-Brotherhood engineers and bull-dozing railroad companies has gone by. Non-union engineers never run away and leave their trains and passengers in swamps and other places. They always take, the people through to their destination. The State of Now Jersey has made a good law for the protection of men who may desire to work in case of a strike and to prevent the abundonment of trains by engineers before reaching their destination. The press would be doing the public and railroad men generally good service by urging the Legislature of New York to make a similar law.

APRIL 7, 1877. NON-UNION ENGINEERS.

THE INDIAN MUSSULMANS.

[From the Calcutta (March 2) correspondence of the

London Standard.]
If a man of little mirth himsel', Sir George Campell is oftentimes the cause of much mirth in others. He has shaken with inextinguishable laughter the sad exiles by the banks of the Hooghly. Can be really have believed that the Mohammedan memorials sent home from Calcutta were written by iriends of the home from Calcutta were written by Iriends of the Ministry residing within the British Isles? He was assured by those who knew better than he did—so he told his Kirckaidy constituents—that it was a familiar hand that had traced them. I am sorry to pull to pieces Sir George's mare's nest, but it is as well that he should be disabused of his notion that he is an infailible oracle on all things Indian. Two petitions were prepared in this city by two rivals for popularity. Moulve Aboul Latif Khan Rahadur is the police magistrate of one of the suburus of Galcutta, He goes in for "progress," and professes thimself an ultra liberal, supports all schemes for the diffusion of Western ideas among his co-religionists. But the old-lashoned Mohammedans distrust him and his European associates discount him. Nevertheless, he has considerable influence among a section of the Mussuiman community. Being minded to become a champion of the Porte, the Moulvie first applied to a European magistrate, and asked if there would be any impropriety in his establishing a timb for the relief of the wounded Turks. Renssured on that head he produced the rough drait of a momorial to Her Majesty, and begged the magistrate to mould it into fitting form. The request was naturally declined; but observing that one or two paragraphs were eulogistic of the conservative Ministry, his European friend, a stance liberal, drew his pen through them, leaving the rest as it stood. So much for this document.

EAE BIN CERTAS! MEMORIAL Ministry residing within the British Isles? He was

Ministry, his European friend, a stanch liberal, drew his pen through them, leaving the rest as it stood. So much for that document.

**SAU BIN CURTAS' MEMORIAL.*

The movement that cuiminated in the other memorial began with Esau Bin Curtas, a well known Arab horse dealer, in the street called Diffuruntollah, the horse quarter of Calcutta. Esau Bin Curtas cares nothing for Western learning. He is, therefore, no admirer of the Moulvie, and was little disposed to follow his lead. He preferred to be himself a leader, and thus a second subscription list was opened, and in the end some 20,300 rupees (£2,000) were forwarded to Constantinople. There you have the history of the grand demonstration of fellow leeling exhibited by the Indian Monammedans in favor of their Western co-religionists. At the same time it is quite possible that were the British government to make common cause with Russia, and attempt to coerce the Porto, Lord Lytton would find the machinery of State work harshly and noisily, and unpleasantnesses might have of which the worst consequences would had be immediately apparent. A certain vindediveness would smoolider until a breeze came to rouse the siceping embers into flame, and then there might be a bad time of it for awhite. But enough has been said to satisfy your readers that if any European did interfere with Si George Campbell's wonderful memorial it was not a friend of the present Ministry. The most comical part of the business is the fright that fell upon the India Office. Telegrams came out esrnessly enjoining the government to "put down" the sgitation and to calin the frenzy of the Mussulman population. The intensity of that excitement may be gauged by the extent of the subscription list. At the outside £5,000 have been collected from 40,000,000 of people to mitigate the sufferings of their co-religionists.

MEXICO.

HTTER PEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES-THE INADEQUATE CONSULAR SERVICE AND THE FAILURE TO SECURE MEXICO'S TRADE.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 27, 1877. Scarcely a year ago General Portirio Diez, then a refugee in the United States, crossed from Brownsville, Texas, where he had been for some time organizing a revolutionary movement against the government of President Lerde, and joined a few hundred of his friends in the rear of Matamoros. His force was comespoused the cause of General Diaz as a means of or posing and perhaps overthrowing the government of Lerdo, who then held Cortina a prisoner in the city of Mexico, and thereby securing the release of their

entered the city without resistance on the morning of April 2, 1875. With the regular troops, not over three hundred in number, eleven pieces of artillery and the munitions of war which fell into his hands and the few hundred followers who entered the city with him, he began the movement which resulted in the occupation of the capital of the nation in December last and his assumption of the Presidency of the Republic.

When Diaz entered Matamoros he could not count among his followers one prominent politician or stales-man of the nation, and not a military officer who had means, without political or even military celebrities, and with an insignificant army, he has won the dicta-torship of the nation in a few months. His movement appeared to originate from nothing, and, what was more with no effective resistance at any stage of its prog-ress. The Mexican people appeared to be ready to hall any movement for the sake of a change, not that they were badly governed under Lerdo, but merely to join a revolution. There can be no question that the moral influence of the United States has been, and is yet, against Diaz, which is perhaps one of the colet ources of his strength, and while it may be a humillating reflection, it is nevertheless true that the United States is looked upon with less consideration and respect in Mexico than any other nation. Although the

sources of his strength, and while it may be a luminisating reflection, it is nevertheless true that the United States is looked upon with less consideration and respect in Mexico than any other nation. Although the contrary opinion prevails to a great extent in the United States, and it is supposed that Mexicans are friendly to Americans, and regard them as having aided them in freeing the country of the French, the reverse is the case.

Mexicans are naturally leadous of the United States and regard us as a nation of dilibusiers who are anxiously looking for a reasonable pretext to make war on them and despoil them of their territory. When it is remembered that all the acquisitions of habitable territory made by the United States since the formation of the government have been to the southward and from the Latin race (for Ansaka cannot be regarded as an extension of empire), and that in no instance has a serious attempt been made either to gain by conquest or purchase any territory from our British neighbors, the fears and jealousy of the Mexican people can be easily accounted for. In addition to this the United States have had no settled and determined policy with Mexico, and for the numerous outrages, murders and robberies committed upon our people in Mexico in no instance has a prorpt and reasonable redress been exacted, while violations of treaty stipulations have been repeated with impunity, until the Mexicans have begun to regard us as incapable of asserting ourselves, and our commerce has correspondingly suffered and our people failon into disrepute. The present course of the United States in regard to Daz is virtually increasing this tecling. Lerdo is not sustained, and Daz is not recognized; hence we are regarded with equal is not recognized; hence we are regarded with equal indifference by the partisans of both. In a country where everything depends upon to-day, and where to-morrow may see a totally different state of admire, any action to be effective must be prompt. Hence, if the United States desi

invorable commercial relations incident thereto to secure Canadian commerce, and the more important and incrative trade of Mexico, which is a separate and independent Republic, is almost entirely neglected so far as the efforts of our government are concerned, and the commerce of this country is attracted from its natural channel and diverted to and supplied simost exclusively by Europe. With the apparent inauguration of a new policy in the United States by the recently instailed President, it is perhaps an opportune time to establish a new and more effective and attractive poincy with Mexico. Whether the government of Diaz is recognized or not is of but little moment if our people are projected nere, so that American manufacturers can send their wares to this market with safety and effectively interiere to secure them in their rights. The Mexican market would then soon afford a profitable outlet for our commodities, and the influence and importance of our commodities, and the influence and importance of our commodities, and the influence and importance of our country correspondingly increase in a legitimate manner, and, therefore, beneficially and permagently to the advantage of both countries.

DROWNED, BUT NOT ROBBED.

THE BODY OF JAMES HOWIE DISCOVERED IN THE RIVER WITH SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man about forty-live years of age was found floating in the river, at the loot of Gold street, Brooklyn. The police of the York street station house were immediately notified. On searching the body, which was that of a man about five feet eight inches in height, with light red hair and sandy whiskers, \$6,000 in United States bonds were found. There was also \$44 62 in money and a silver watch. From a book and letters in one of the pockets the police learned that the deceased was James Howie, a resident of No. 144 Mulberry street, this city. The bonds were given into the cus tody of Coroner Simms.

At the address indicated it was learned that for the past fifteen years the deceased had boarded there, and during that time he has made several trips to Scotland, of which country he was a native. He left his boarding house about noon on Saturday. He is said to have been a man of temperate habits, but about four weeks ago he was first noticed to have been under the influence of liquor, in which condition he remained of late. By occupation he was a sfiler, and during the quarter of a century that he worked at his trade he saved considerable money, which he invested in bonds. His boarding mistress last night stated that the only theory his fellow boarders could arrive at was that he either fell into the river or was the victim of foul play. It was known that some time ago be had a quarrel with another boarder and blows were exchanged between them, and eversince the affray they have been mortal enemies. Deceased was aboutlistry-three years of age, and is said to have been married. His wife is believed to be still living in Scotland. He occupied an after room, and has for the greater part of his life been very saving and miserly. He is said to have a relative residing in this city.

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

An unknown man was seen yesterday by a watchman on board a schooner to waik along the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth stress and leap from the string-piece into the river. The body has not been recovered.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Henry McKey, aged twenty-five years, a brakeman residing at No. 457 West Thirty-first street, was crushed between two freight cars yesterday, at the Re was sent to Believoe Hospital, where, last night, his leg was amputated.

Zacharian V. O'Lasher, night superintendent at the Harison River Rairona, while coupling two cars on Eleventh avenue and Thirty-first street, was caught between them and badly injured. He was in a precarious condition last night at the hospital.

RUNAWAY RUMPF.

Rumpf, the private banker and broker who dissap-peared some weeks ago, as alleged, with a fast woman leaving hundreds of creditors to mourn his perfidy, had been arrested on Saturday in Baltimore. Up to last evening he had not turned up in Newark, although a detective had gone on to Baltimore for him. A SKILFUL BURGLARY.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK BROKEN INTO BY BURGLARS YESTERDAY AFTERNOOON-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SILVER STOLEN.

The Sixth National Bank, located at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, under the armory of the Seventy-firstregiment, was broken into yesterday afternoon by burgiars, and a quantity of silver coin stored in one of the iron sales was carried off. It appears bank has been unoccupied, and a sign an-nouncing it to be so has for a long time been swinging from above the doorway. Three or lour weeks ago two men applied for the place, saying that they protwo men applied for the place, saying that they proposed to use it for some business purpose. The agent, however, did not like their appearance and declined entering into any agreement with them. Nothing has been heard of them since, and the vacant cellar has been rarely visited until yesterday afternoon, when a number of burglars made an entrance into it. One of their number was posted outside, who strolled up and down smoking a cigar, but keeping a sharp lookout meantime, and, being a cracksman of gentlemanly appearance, he easily led the neighbors to suppose that he was simply taking an airing. This watchful confederate, no doubt, kept his colleagues inside informed by prearranged signals of the appearance of the policeman on post, and so enabled them to carry on their operations with safety.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Meantime they had mounted on a mass of timbers

kept his colleagues inside informed by prearranged signals of the appearance of the policeman on post, and so enabled them to carry on their operations with salety.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Meantime they had mounted on a mass of timbers and debris, and, with saws and other implements, had cut a square hole in the flooring of the bank officials' room directly overhead. This they entered in course of time, and, creeping into the bank, they proceeded to lorco open the safe in which the books of the cank were kept and which has also been used of late to store a quantity of silver coin.

With sectional jimmies, wedges and other utousils that make up a burglar's outnit they pried open the door, shattering the massive cast fron hinges and forcing out the linear metal plating. The burglars must at this moment have discovered that they had made quite mistake, for only a number of money bags lay before them, of which it would be impossible to carry off any considerable number, it was a larger safe near by that contained the more portable treasures of about \$80,000 in currence and securities, and it could be curst open only by considerable labor or by the use of gunpowder. Such expedients, however, could not then be resorted to, and the burglars were constrained to utilize a couple of satchels they found in the place, and in them bear away about half of the silver left in the safe, in all amounting to about \$5,000. Officer Tripp, of the Twenty-unith precinct, who was on post at the time, was the first to discover the burglary. In passing the bank he always made it a habit to peer inside, and in doing so, at five o'clock yesterday atternoon, he discovered that a section of the door of a sale was down. He was joined by Sergeant Hamilton, of the same precinct, and the hank was entered and the inethod of the burglars' operations discovered. The broken sale was there, its shattered door lying beside it, the tools used so force it were near by, and in the directors' office was the square oridee through which they had made of w

A LIQUOR STORE BURGLARY.

Burgiars last night forced an entrance into the liquor store of James Cavanagh, at No. 422 Second avenue, and stole a number of cigars and some small change from the mone, drawer. The thieves left be-hind them a miniature jummy.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY. | Sails. | Destination

3. Haml

COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "To the editor of the HERALD, New York A letter addressed "To the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of dispisced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the New York HERALD, 46 or letter to the London office of the New York Herald, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," Where casses of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first couvenient port. This information will be cabled free of charge to

the UKRALD and published.

SP-NOTICE TO CAPPAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT. - The New York THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The New York HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

39 Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels care of HERALD news yacht, Pier No 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY

VATIONS. APRIL 8, 1877.

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSER-

At	Hour,	Bar. Inches.	Ther.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe Bar Bar Samly Hook	Noon 4 PM 8 PM 12 PM	30,00 30,00 30,05 30,00		SSE.	Clear Clear Partly eldy Partly eldy
. Moderate.	Hrisk.				
	******	mon		DOLL	0 1077

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HARALD WYRAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE. Stoamer Alpa (Br), Williams, Cape Haytien March 9, Port au Prince 14th, Swanilla 22d, Carthagena 24th, Aspinwall 22th and Navassa 30th, with moise and passengers to Fin, Forwood & Carthagena 24th, Aspinwall 22th and Navassa 30th, with moise and passengers to Fin, Forwood & Carthagena 24th, Aspinwall 22th and Navassa 30th, with moise and passengers to Fin, Forwood & Carthage 22th, Aspid 6, off Body Island, apoke bar St Lawrence, from Demerars for Baltimore—instead of the St Lawrence, from Demerars for Baltimore—instead of the Navassa 12th, Aspid 6, off Body Island, apoke bar St Lawrence, from Demerars for Baltimore—instead of the Work of Hayters, Navassa 12th, Navass

master.

Brig Confederate (of Weymouth, NS), Grant, Sagua 15
days, with sugar to Gossler & Co; vessel to R DeWolf & days, with augar to Cover Williams, Providence for Philadelphia, But in for a harbor. Sehr Carrie S Webb, Rogers, Aquadilla, PR, 16 days, with sugar to J D Rivera & Co.; vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr Kate Rommell, Adams, Clenfuegos 13 days, with sugar to Overton & Hawkins. Had heavy NW gates to Hatlaces S days, with light winds and calms,

Brig Mary Knowlton, from Miragoane, which arrived 7th, reports :-Had continuous NW gales from 1st 22 to Cape Hatteras, thence 5 days, with light northerly winds.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GAFE.

amer Glaucus, Boarse, Boston for New York, amer City of New Bedford, Pish, New Be Steamer City of New Beauty, New York. Steamer Thetis, Young, Providence for New York, Schr C C Smith, Hathaway, Taunton for New York, Schr Pasule Hanner, Brooks, Connecticut Hiver for Schr E H Williams, Williams, Connecticut River for New r Annie F Russell, Mehaffey, Portland, Ct, for New ork.
Sch Sarah A Road, Arnold, Portland, Ct, for New York,
Schr Henry Lemmel, Jarvia, New Haven for New York.
Schr Salhe Burton, Burley, Scannford for New York.
Schr Skriting, Jail, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Hattie E Gilea, Jones, Orlent, Li, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig W N H Clements (Br), Lewis, New York for St John, MS (and anchored in (lart Island Roads).

Schir Annie E Sandford, Samtford, New York for Boston.

Schir A Tyrrell, Barrett, New York for Providence.

Schir T Benedict, Arnold, New York for Providence.

Schir Gernnie Brockway, New York for Providence.

Schir Bennie Forn, Eston, Hobben for Providence.

Schir Bennie Forn, Eston, Hobben for Providence.

Schir Lucy, Colwell, Weelnawken for Leastport.

Schir Lucy, Colwell, Weelnawken for Iroquichoe.

Schir Evinda, Pond, Weenawken for Providence.

Schir Eving C Dennison, Allen, Weelnawken for Somerset,

Schir Everreen, Runce, Rondont for Providence.

Schir Everreen, Runce, Rondont for Providence.

Schir Abel W Parker, Desan, Port Johnson for Pawincket.

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Schir Abel W Parker, Desan, Port Johnson for Pawincket.

Schir John H Obaffee, Naul, Virginia for Wareham,

Schir John H Ohaffee, Naul, Virginia for New Haven. BOUND EAST.

OUR MARINE CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWPORT. RI, April 7, 1877. nor the hall.

Steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia for Newburpport, with coal, which arrived here on the 5th, in tow of steamer Pauther, having lost her rudder off Montauk Point, has been towed by latter steamer to Fall River for repairs. Steamer Newport, of the Pall River Line, which broke her snath on the 6th, has arrived here to be repaired.

MARITIME MISCELLANY. The purser of the steamer Alps, from Port au Frince, &c.

has our thanks for favors.

Senr H E Gilks, which had discharged at the Long Beach works, went up to Greenport April I to haul out on Bishey's ways, having out the down trip with coal from nobeken, struck on the Spindle Rock NW from the point at Plum Gut and damaged her bottom slightly. She repaired and returned 2d inst to the works, where she loaded with phosphate for Richmond, sailing 5th. contain animage are notion slightly. She repaired and returned 2d inst to the works, where she loaded with phosphate for Richmond, sailing 5th.

Some Henney A Partt, which was dismasted and put into Wilmington, NG, in February Inst, has been transformed from a Smasted schooner into a full-rigged bark.

Boston, April R—There are grave suspicions that William Magnire, the sole survivor of the brig Roanake, did not tall a true story. His statements to Captain Corson, af the schooner which reacued him, were contradictory, and gave rise to the suspicion that the craw mutified and probably murdered the captain and his followers and also the passen-ers, and that the vassel became unmanageable after they got possession of it. It does not seem consistent that the passengers would have deliberately drowned themselves while there was the least hope of bodies saved. In the safe, which was located in the captain's cabin, were \$50,000 in gold, aufficient incentive for an uprising of the crew. It is surmised that the crew drank freely of lager, and while drunk went below to get the contents of the safe, and has fight with the captain and safens who remained faitiful. This is based on the fact that Maguire says that on suffice crew, a Finn, threatened to shoot the explain tops in the captain while the crew, a Finn, threatened to shoot the explain type in the fact that we of the crew was anaken off by Captain Corson, Magnit who had here a passenger on the fact in the track had been that the cased man found on the wreck had his lip bit off in a light with one of the crew on the 26th of March. Martin who lound, showed little signs of exhauston, a last rather attence in view of his claim that that many of his commences had died of exposure.

The Roanoke was bound from Philadelphia to Lagrayra, as previously published. Hark Resolution, Stoddard, sailed from New York on Thursday night last to search for the brig.

brig. 1
HYANNIS, Mass, April 8—An unknown bark of about 450 tons burthen is reported ashore on Mr. part of Horseshoe Shoais. Her sails are furled and no signals are set.

Grennynour, Li. April 7—A Norwich (CC) schooner (name nuknown) put into this port March 31 to repair damage, having in a gale on the 30th when off Black Point had sails blown away.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford, April 6, bark Seine, Clay, from a 5 mouths' cruiss in the Atlantic Ocean, last from Charleston ground, with 205 bbls sperm oil. Has on freight 20 bbls sperm oil from sahr Amelia; reports whales plonty on Charleston Ground, but weather very bad and rugged. Cleared at Boston April 7, schr Wm Martin, Martin, Atlantic Ocean.

Charleston Ground, but weather very bad and rugged.
Cleared at Boston April 7, schr Wm Martin, Martin, Atlantic Ocean.
Salied from Provincetown, April 6, schrs Agate, Atkins; and Arizona, Whits, Atlantic Ocean.
Arrived at St Helena March 3, bark Hope On, Baker, of NB, with 240 bblesp and 375 do wh.
Arrived at 60 Feb 7, bark George & Susan, Heyer, with 1330 wh and 1250 m (and salled 12th to cruise).
Arrived at Honolul prior to March 30, barks Sea Breeze, Barnes, of NB; Three Brothers, Owen, of NB; Rainbow, Cogran, of NB, and Mount Wallsaton, Barker, of NB. The Rainbow has 470 bbls who il on board.
Arrived at Seychelies Feb 7, barks Linda Stewart, Wilson, Arrived at Seychelies Feb 7, barks Linda Stewart, Wilson, NB, from a cruise (and sailed 20th for do); 18th, Laconta, Gifford, NB, do (and sailed March 1 for do).
Sailed from Seychelies Feb 3, barks Callao, Craw, NB, to cruise; 20th, Platina, Howland, NB, do.
Capt Gwen, of bark Three Brothers, of NB, which arrived at Honoluin Feb 26 and sailed to cruise 22th, makes the following report:—Sailed from Honoluin Dec 2, 1876, for a sperm whale cruise to the south, among the low islands, and arrived 3n 1, 1877. Had very unfavorable weather to look about for them, blowing almost a gale from W to NW and N, with much rain, more than three weeks in Jannary, and had considerable trouble to keep off the Islands. Touched at the Marquessa Islands on return passage, and the oldest residents there stated that they had never known such unsettlied weather for the past blirty years. I could have

Stunday.

A letter from Capt Bourne, of bark Avola, of NB, reports her at Singapore Feb 22 with 900 bbls ap oil all told, which had shipped by British bark Star of the East for New York, and would continue the voyage another year.

SPOKEN.

Ship Sydney Dacres (Br), Dawson, from Liverpool for San rancisco, March 10, ist 41 N, ion 16 W. Bark Maud (Br), Russell, from Pensacota for Newcastie, March 21, iat 45, ion 38 Bark Olinda, of St John, NB, steering S, March 24, lat 50

Bark Olinda, of Stoom, the stoom March 6, lat 3 S, lon 32 W, steering NNW.

Brig O Blanchard (Br), from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, March 12, lat 4 N, lon 20 W.

The Montagne, from Fail River (?) for London, March 12, lat 47 N, lon 22 W.

Nath March 12, lat 47 N, lon 20 W. A vessel showing WBVC, from Glasgow for San Francisco, Feb 7, on the Equator, Ion 29 W.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No. 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera. Paris," the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this ountry free of charge.
Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Medi-

terranean ports will find the Paris office the more economi-cal and expeditions for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

DEAL April 7-Arrived, bark Lea (Aus), Schmernich New York for London (not the Sea, as previously telegraphed).
FLORES, to April 8-Arrived, schr Dora M French, French,

HAMBURG, April 7-Arrived, bark Cite (Nor), Nielsen, Wilmington, NC; Bredrene (Nor), Evensen, do, Havan, April 8, 5 PM-Sailed, steamer Ville de Paris (Fr), Durand, New York.

Also sailed 8th, ship Armstrong (Br), Bryan, New Or-

LAVERPOOL, April S-Arrived, bark Kepha (Nor), Terge-

sen, Baltimore.

Also arrived 8th, ship New York (Br), Irwin, San Francisco: barks l'unjanh (Br), Stanbury Brunswick, Ga; Coucordia (Nor), Johannesen, Savannah; Moon (Dan), Riehn, l'ensacola; brig Hippolyte (Br), Ridley, Kingstoo, Ja, via Sailed Sth. ship Ella S Thayer, Minott, United States.

Loxbox, April S-Arrived, ship Lethair (Br), Orchard, New York; bark J H Bowers, Harkness, Swatow. (Sailed 8th, ships Martin Luther (Nor), Brunsgaard, Mon-treat; Underwriter (Br), Robertson, Quebec; City of Quebec Br), Falconer, do; back John Bull (Br), Emerson, do.

LEGIOUN, to April 8—Arrived, brig B H Steenken (Ger) Hashagen, New Orleans via Cagliari, Marserlles, April 7—Arrived, bark Active (Nor), Olsen, ensacola. Sailed 6th, barks Reindeer (Br), Campbell, Montreal;

Dunsinane (Br). Young, do.

PLYMOUTH, April 8—Arrived, steamor Frisia (Ger), Mover,
New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

QURENSTOWN, April 8—Arrived, bark Gazette (Nor), Brun,

Rallimore.

Klugkist, New Oricans via Havana for Bremen. STAVANGER, to April 8-Arrived, brig Nordlyset (Nor),

STETTIN, to April 8-Arrived, bark Sonabend (Ger), Pust, Wilmington, NC. LONDON, April 8-Bark Josie Mildred, Ginn, which sailed

om Troon April 2 for Matanzas, has put Into Queenstown FOREIGN PORTS.

lesky.

ASPINWALL, March 24—Sailed, steamer Bolivar (Br), Doherty, Liverpool via New Orleans in Payne, Pye, Balti-more, Physics of the Control of th nore.
Arrived 7th, steamer Sarmatian (Br), Aird, Liverpool for Portland.
Arrived Sth., steamers Alpha (Br), St Thomas and Bermuds: Cortes, Freeman, New York: Mercedita, Chadsey, to: Polynesian (Br), Brown, Pertiand for Liverpool.

MIRAGOATH, March 20—1a port, schr Pive Sielers, Wellece, for Boston March 22.

Salled 20th, schr Winner, Leighton, Boston.

NANAMO, March 28—Arrived, bark Weilington (Boll),
Schwarz, San Francisco.

NAVASSA, March 30—in port, bark Paramount, Holt, for
Baltimore April 3.

Victoria, March 31—Sailed, steamer City of Panama,
Scabury, San Francisco.

ANTWERP, March 27-Sailed, John Mann, Gibson, New York: John Parker, Flynn, England. Armurs, March 19-Cleared, Thyra, Bohn, Greenland and Philadelphia.

намия, March 27—Sailed, Sirius, Moller, Baltimo Виакк, March 27—Sailed, China, Jordan, North An Водиматх, March 27—Sailed, Perou, Frederiksen NA. March 19-Arrived, Fama, Amigo, New Or COUNNA, REFER 19—Auchored, Isabel, Finlayson, London for Charlottetown, PEI.

DOWN, March 29—Off, Armanella, Popham, from Portland, O, for ——

DUSLIN, March 28—Arrived, Jorgen Lorentsen, Larsen, Cleared 27th, Gurlow, Bentsen, Shediac. Salled 28th, Edina, Duff, Shelburne, NS. Dunpus, March 28—Arrived, Burnone, Sc

more.

PALMOUTH, March 28—Sailed, Faunie, Carver, Baltic (since reported ashore at Lernvig); Adriatic, Taylor, London.

GLOUCESTER, March 29—Arrived, Thiorva, Grabam, Dadies. GRIESEY, March 28-Sailed, Oliver Emery, Swartbridge, diversors March 28 Mailed Stillman B Allen, Taylor, Cleared 24th, I W Parker, Brackett, Palermo. Gravaltas, March 23—Cleared, Suilote, Lawrer

Francisco.
Livenroot. March 28—Arrived, Fenwick, Johansen,
Havre.
Salled 28th. Alice Cooper, King, Camden, Me (and was off
Great Orneshead sams day); Alfa, Maistenta, New Orleans;
Froils, Ruth, and Gramere. Windermer. San Francisco;
Livensen Cooper, King, Cambey; Lydia, Chaimere, Sheiner, NN: Missiston, Delay, St. John, NN: Nesutan, Kacting, Point de Galler, Petropolis, Gronstad, Haiffax; AvonJord, Porter, do: Calista Hawa, Harding, Quebec; Royal
Charter, Robbins, St. John, NB; Texas (a), Laurensen, New
Orleans.

Orleans.
Cleared 28th, Laura Emily, McArtnur, Hallfax; Enrique, Payson, New Orleans; Abigali, Raymond, New York; Olad Tidings, Dick, St John, MB; Willie, Amero, Yarmouth, NS; Walserff, Isblator, Gaspe.
Off Point Lynas litth, W H McGilvery, from Liverpool for Portland, McZ.
Off Tuskar 27th, Columbus, Biothen, from Liverpool for Callan.

LINKRICK, March 29-Sailed, George Washington, Parodk Philadelphia,
PORTLAND, March 28—Put into the Roads, Verona, Bart-lett, from Hull for Java.
QUEKNSTOWN, March 29—Sailed, Marathon, Turner, Hull;
Armenia, Cavallo, Silgo.
ROTTERDAM, March 27—Cleared, Emille, Schungel, Now
Vork Uses, March 15-Sailed, Bertha, Hanson, Wilmington, SAMAHANG, Fob 8—Sailed, Alice Muir, Ackers, England. VALENCIA, Murch 25—Arrived, Stowell Brown, Anderson Pabellon de Plea.

Valencia, March 25—Arrived, Stowell Brown, Anderson, Pabelion de Pica.

Haver, March 27—The Shalimar, arrived at Marseliles from San Francisco (coru), encountered a gale 10th inst, which occasioned aundry damages. The captain fears damage to cargo.

Hong Konti, Feb 15—The Western Belle, Fish, which carrived here Feb 12 from Cardiff, reports that on the Sith and 9th Dec, in lat 43 S, 1on 67 E, she experienced a heavy NW gale, during which she lost first mate overboard, and several of the crew were disabled.

Queenstown, March 29—The Trowbridge has landed here capsain, beatswain, steward and iour seamen of the Florence Outbon, which ship was from Pabellon de Pica ignuno; or the content, and was abundoned, with 15 feet watef in hold, on Feb 21, in lat 22 N, ion 40 W; crew took to the boats, in one of which were those tanded hore; in the other were the mate, carpenter and eight seamen. The boats parted company on Feb 24, and the Trowbridge fell in with the captain's boat on the night of Feb 26, in lat 20 N, lon 40 W. [Previously partially reported by telegraph.]

STANLEY (FD, Feb 15—Another death has occurred on

[Previously partially reported by telegraph.]

STANLEY (VI). Feb 15—Another death has occurred on board the Crown Prince, and mearly the whole of the new crew brought from Montevideo have been attacked by Illness. These have consequently been discharged, and the alip is detained indefinitely. The outrid meat having been discharged, some other cause, either in the vessel itself or in the cargo, must be looked for to account for this calamity. It is said that the guano has an unusually bad smell.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 6-Cleared, schr C B McShane, for ALEXANDRIA, April 6—Cleared, achr C B McShane, for Boston, April 8—Arrived, steamers Illyrian (Br), Worthington, Liverpool; J S Hopkins, Hallet, Baltimore; Panther, Mills, Philadelphia; Harrisburg, Worth, do; bark T F Whiton, Carver, Sourabaya; brigs Sullivan Perry, Clenfuegos; Gipsey Queen, Morgan, Sagua; schrs C A Coulomb, Tennimore, Matanzas; Edward Burton (Br), Miller, Ponce, PR; Lona Hunter, Somers, Philadelphia; J & L Brysn, Lee, do; Mahaska, Blake, Port Johnson; Willow Harp, Norton, Perth Amboy; Narragansett, Shaw, do. BALTHORE, April 8—Arrived, steamers Lucille, Bennett, Wilmin; cton, NC; Experiment, Pierce, Newbern, NC; Coctorara, Reynolds, New York; barks, Europa (Ger), Kimme, Bremen; Amkeltia (Nor), Remiers, Hamburg; Die do; Norm Petrel (Br), Charles, Londonderry, BAPil, April 6—Sailed, schr Winslow, Morse, Hallowell, Loud für New York.

BRISTOL, April 6—Arrived, schr Jesse Murdock, Slocum, Philadelphia Philadelphia Ton. April 5—Salled, schrs Maggie J Lawrence, Haley, Philadelphia; J W Vauneman, Sharp, Wilmington, Deird, barks Guinare (Br), McDonald, London; Konr Oscar (Nor), Rothery, Cork, Steamer Charleston, Ior New York, has been detained by heavy weather.
UITY POINT, April 6—Arrived, bark Trafik (Nor), Jucobson, Liverpool.

sen. Liverpool.

Arrived at Osborne's Landing 6th, Paul P Keller, Henderson, Petersburg, to load for Wilmington, Del.

DARIEN, April 7—Arrived, bark "Loirer Havvard."
Cleared-Bark Emms Paysaut (Be), Barrow; brigs Alphia
(Ger), Gommesen, Flensburg; Friedrich (Ger), Beggeron, FORTEGES MONROE. April 8—Arrived, barks Tellus (Nov.) Jainnsen, Great Yarmouth, E; Progress, Gloucestor; Kalliato (Nov.), Leith, socking.
Also arrived, anin Globe (Br., Harrison, Antofagasta for orders; barks Comstance (Dutch), bannings, Amsterdam; Pildo, Husa, Liverpool; Amelia, Aberdeen, seeking; Sudight, do. do; Ruth (Nov.), Emertsen, Liverpool for Richmond.
Sailed-Barks Minervs (Nor), Feilberg: Gluckauf (Ger),
Sprenger, and Roma (Nor), Hausen, Richmond.
GALVESTON, April 3-Cleared, schr Washington, Fischer, Pensacola, OREENPORT, LI, April 4—Sailed, schrs M O Wells, Case,

biladelphia, 6th - Sailed, schr Panny Hanmer, Wiggins, Philadelphia, 6 ORIENT, LI, April 5 - Sailed, schr if E Giles, for Rich ORIENT, Li, April 5—Sailed, scar if E Glies, for Richard Man, MEW ORLEANS, April 4—Arrived, ships Adorna, Hawkina, and Geo Peabody, Clark, Liverpool; Metrose, Nall, and La Louisiane (Fr), Egnay, Havre; Scloto (Br), Mitchell, Liverpool; bark Zeffiro (Ital), Russo, Bordeaux; briz Paquita (Sp), Havana; schrs Santo Otori, Pizzati, Ruatan; Ebenezer, Beliel, Port Antonio, Ja, Cleared—Schr Palma, Taylor, Pascagouia.

Below—S hra Ellea M Adams, Adams, from Ruatan; Excelsior, Buttke, from Utilla.

Tih—Arrived, steamer New Orleans, Dearborn, New York, Cleared—Steamer Emiliano (Sp), Mendesone, Liverpool; bark Hervatska (Aus), Schwartz, Antwerp.

Mth—Arrived, steamers Oberon (Br), Liverpool; Morgan Clay, Reed, New York.

Sin-Arrived, steamers Oberon (Br), Liverpool; Morgan Cisy, Read, New Yerk. Passax, April 7-Arrived, ships Wm Tapscott, Wymao, Liverpool; Caledonia, Potter, do; Taibot (Nor), Oison, Rel-lest, I; bark Domenico (Ital), Culotta, Palermoi: Pist Madawaska (Ital), Saracino, Messina; Onalaska, Hart, New York.

Madawaska (Ital), Saracino, Messina; Onaiaska, Hart, Aser York.

Sailed—Steamer Wimbledon (Br), for Havre.
Sailed—Steamers City of Mexico, Havana &c: Thales
(Br), Liverpool; Andean (Br), do (latter, drawing 20)-/ feet,
went to sea through the jetties).

NORFOLK, April 6-Arrived, steamer San Jacinto (Br),
Riexer, New Orleans for Liverpool.

NEW BEOFORD. April 7-Arrived, sehrs J B Clayton,
Gifford, Philadelphia; Joseph Eaton, Jr, Peterson, do: Jas
English, Barker, Port Johnson; Richard Law, Hawkins,
do. NEWPORT, April 6—Arrived, schrs J & D Cranmer, Martin, New York for Portsmouth, NH; Louis Watsh, Comstuck, Port Johnson for Fall River; Volant, Loud, Weehawken for Someract; Geo Law, Jonuings, Greenport for Providence (and sailed AM 7th).

Salled—Sehr Charles C Warren, Smith, New York for

Salled—Sehr Unaries U Warren, Smith, New York in Moston.

Tith, AM—Sailed, schrs John W Hall, Jr., Gheen, Philadelphia: David D Crane, Golden, Providence for New York;
Alice, Kogers, Providence for Virginia; M L Varney, Ross,
New York for Danversport.

NEW LONDON, April 7—Arrived, schrs Chief, Hoboken
for Norwich; Marietta Hand, do.
Sailed—Schr Maria Fleming, New York.

N. W HAYEN, April 7—Arrived, schrs Reading Railroad.

No. 35, Perth Amboy: Elm City, Kidd, do; sloop Mary Eliabeth, Lowis, New York.

PORT WADISON, March 31—Sailed, bark Tidal Wavog
Reynolds, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, March 31—Salied, bark Tidal Wave, Reynolds, San Francisco.
PORT BLAKELY, March 31—Arrived, bark Caroline, Racd, Esymore, San Francisco.
PENSACOLA, April 4—Arrived, ship Riverside, Woodward, Cherbourg: bark Norway (Nor), Ormundsen, Demerara: brig Endorus, Prince, Havans,
Salied—Barka Annanda (Rus), Ahmen, Queenstown; Kismet (Sw), Hartcell Leith; Passaroeang (Sw), Ericksen, Queenstown; Wild Hunter, Twambiy, London; schr indianola, Bloom, Fullon (Pexas).
PHILADELPHIA, April 8—Arrived, steamer Ellie Knigm, New York; ship Rhine (Sr), Smith, Bremon, PORTLAND, April 6—Cleared, steamer Venezia McMasters, St Johns, NF (not as before).
Salied—Schrs T S McLellan, Samuel vish, Ida L Howard, and others.

Santed Schiefer.

RICHMOND, April 7—Arrived, barks Norab, Hall, Boston; Jason (Nor), Olsen, Antwerp; schr Horatlo Nichols, Dupny, New York, to loud for Newark.

Satled.—Schr Horatio Nichols, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Cleared, ship Isle of Bute (Hr), Cavull, Fortland; bark H N Carlton, Harkness, Ma-(Br), Cavull, Portland; bark H N Carlton, Harkness, Manila.

Sailed—Ship Duke of Athol (Br), Peebles, Queenstown; barks Bohemia (Cob), Otte, Guavmas; Aarcola, Malgram, Seattle; Oskiand, Stevens, Port Madason; Rainier, Whito, Port (tamble; brig North Star, Davis.

April B—Arrived, ship Thos Dana, Sisson, New York; barks Le Querion (Br), Mays, Sunderland; Ladstock (Bri, Graham, Aedrossan; Cralemuller (Br), Godyard, Liverpool, SAVANNAH, April & Arrived, steamers General Barnes, Cheessenan, New York; War Kennedy, Fotter, Baltimore, WILMINGTON, NC, April th-Arrived, schr Ella B Barnes, Harrison, Wilmintoton, Del.

WISCASNET, April 2—Sailed, schr Benj Reed, Tibbetts, New York. WISCASSET, April 2—Sailied, schr Benj Reed, Tibbetts, New York WARPS AM, April 6—Arrived, schrs John H Perry, Woods, Philadelphia; Jos Itay, Hutler, do; White, Swan, Wilhams, do; R H Dean, Dean, do. WICKFORD, April 7—Arrived, schrs John Manlove, Cash-man, and Berths, Conover, Perth Amboy.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C. A.-IRON AND WOODEN STEAMSHIPS: LIGHT Astraught Steamboats (with and without staterooms), large Steam Yachts, Tuga, Freight Propellers. Ferryboats, &c., for sale by FREDERICK C. SCHMIDT, 1 South William st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM LAUNCH, 27 FEET, SEATS 15, or would charter with engineer. LAUNCH, box 118 Berald Uptown office. WANTED-STEAM YACHT, PLEASURE BOAT Well built, lair speed, length about 40 feet by 834 feet beam; ready for use June 1. Address, full description and terms, F. O. Drawer No. 80, Cortland, New York.

WANTED-A LIGHT FOUR-OARED CEDAR BARGE with sweep. Address, giving full description and lowest price, BOATMAN, Herald Uptown office.